

tedious grammar, as his fervent desire to learn is to control matter. The books recommended for his reading are Aesop's Fables, Select Dialogs of Lucian, Comedies of Aristophanes, Homer, Virgil, Ovid, Illius, Lucanus, Hesiodus, Strabo. These are to be read before the lad is twelve years old. From then to seventeen, he is to study history, reading in this connection--Livy, Xenophon, Quintus Curtius, Julius Caesar, Sallust, and Tacitus. At seventeen years, he devotes most of his time to moral philosophy pondering Aristotle's Ethics, Tully's Officiis, and the philosophy of Plato. He also needs to become very familiar with Erasmus's Institution of a Christian Prince. During this entire time his physical education must not be neglected. He is to be proficient in wrestling, running, swimming, defence with the battle-axe, riding, shooting with the long bow, vaulting, hunting of all kinds, dancing. Riding a 'great horse and rough' is the most honorable of the exercises, and shooting, the principal one.<sup>1</sup> The Boke Named the Governour went through eight editions before 1585 and even later was quoted as an authority.<sup>2</sup>

The early education of Stanhope consisted of simple history, mythology, biography, Latin, Greek; then, later literary forms, history, geography, art, music, science, logic, astronomy, geometry, painting, sculpture, architecture, modern language, statecraft, diplomacy.<sup>3</sup> He was to devote his mornings entirely to study and learning, to learn the exercises of riding, dancing, and

1. The Boke Named the Governour, Intro. pp 19 ff.

2. Doctrine of English Gentleman, p 118.

3. Chesterfield's Letters to His Son, pp 4 f; p 23; pp 75 ff.